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Although sporophytes were rarely found in the material used, one appeared in which an entire quadrant, the foot, had failed to develop. In another prothallium, there was a structure which appeared to be an apogamous sporophyte.

An antheridium, in which the basal cell has apparently given rise to spermatogenous tissue, is shown in fig. 4. The cap cell and ring cells appear normal, except for an unusual slope of the walls. Unfortunately the section figured was the last on the slide, so that the structure could be traced in one direction only.

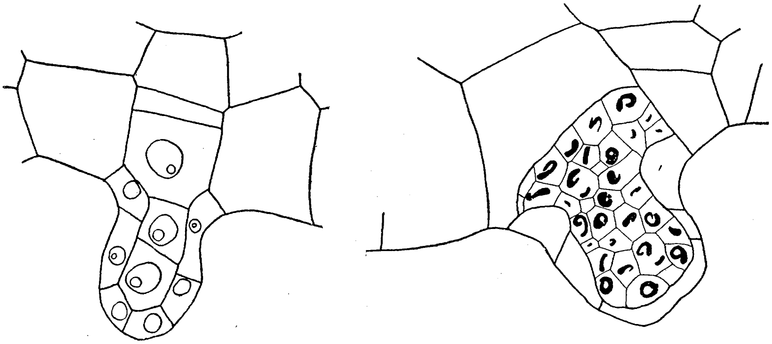


FIG. 3 FIG. 4

FIGS. 3, 4.—Fig. 3, archegonium showing a definite wall between the two neck canal nuclei; ×500; fig. 4, antheridium in which the basal cell has given rise to spermatogenous tissue; ×500.

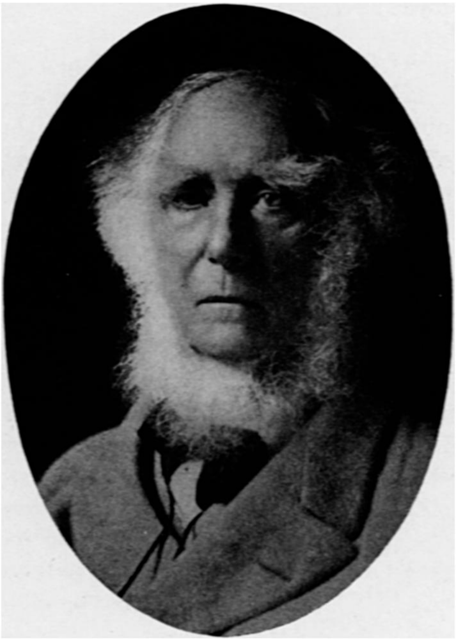
The writer is indebted to Professor JOHN M. COULTER and Dr. W. J. G. LAND for suggestions in this work, and also to Mr. LOREN C. PETRY, who kindly turned over his excellent preparations made from this material.—NORMA E. PFEIFFER, *The University of Chicago.*

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER

(WITH PORTRAIT)

The recent death of Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, at the advanced age of nearly 95 years, removes from the ranks of living botanists one of the most distinguished scientific men of our times; his long, continuous, and active career of over 70 years in the botanical field has been equaled by few men. JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER was born June 30, 1817, at Halesworth, Suffolk, England, and died December 10, 1911, at his home near London. The son of an eminent botanist, living in a scientific atmosphere, it was but natural that his life work should be in botany rather than in the medical profession for which he was educated primarily, having taken the degree of M.D. at the University of Glasgow in 1839.

HOOKER's botanical work began in his father's herbarium, and his early interests were mainly in the lower groups of plants, particularly the mosses. In 1837, at the age of 20, he published his first contribution to botanical literature. Two years later he was commissioned botanist to the Antarctic Expedition under the command of Sir JAMES CLARK ROSS, and in this capacity acquired in a comparatively short time an extensive knowledge of the floras of the south temperate and sub-antarctic regions; the results of this expedition were embodied in six large quarto volumes under the general title of *The botany of the Antarctic voyage of H.M. discovery ships Erebus and Terror in the years 1839–1843 under the command of Captain Sir James Clark Ross*, published 1844–1860. Although HOOKER had concerned himself chiefly with the lower groups of plants, yet he early developed an interest in fossil botany, and this interest was fostered by the appointment in 1845 to the position of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain; he remained in the service of the survey for about two years and made important contributions to paleobotanical literature.



The desire for a more extended knowledge of the flora of the Old World tropics led HOOKER to organize a botanical expedition to India. The project received recognition and favor, and accordingly he entered this little known field in 1848. Some of the results of his early observations in India were published in *The Himalayan journals* and in a single volume under the title of *Flora Indica*, the latter work being collaborated with Dr. THOMAS THOMSON and issued in 1855. In this year HOOKER was appointed assistant director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, a position which he held for ten years. It was a decade of extraordinary activity in botanical exploration and in the study of herbarium collections; and it was during this time that the preparation of a comprehensive and much needed work on the genera of plants was formulated, and happily the elaboration of the *Genera plantarum* was undertaken in collaboration with Mr. GEORGE BENTHAM, and a part of the first volume of this monumental work appeared in 1862.

Upon the death of Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, the eminent director of the Kew Gardens, JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER succeeded to the directorship, and this post he most successfully occupied for about 20 years. During this time vast improvements were made at the Gardens, the collections at the Kew Herbarium were greatly augmented, important publications were completed, notably the *Genera plantarum*, and others were continued; but with all the onerous duties of this important office time was found for further botanical explorations in various parts of the world. In 1877 HOOKER visited the United States, and in company with Dr. ASA GRAY an expedition was made across the continent to California; the results of this journey were incorporated in a joint paper by GRAY and HOOKER which appeared in 1881.

In 1885 HOOKER retired from the directorship of Kew, but from that time until shortly before his death he continued actively but privately in independent taxonomic research. By far the greater amount of HOOKER'S published work (and the number of titles exceeds 200) has been in floristics. Because of his comprehensive knowledge of botany and his broad conception, his productions have been masterly; but his constant interest in plant distribution and his numerous writings on this subject are of such a character as justly to give him the rank of an authority in this field. In fact it may be said that HOOKER was here at his best. His papers on the geographical distribution of plants are full of originality, the facts are marshaled in a logical and convincing order, and the subject-matter is written in an attractive style, so that his published papers are among our most suggestive and reliable sources of information in this department of botanical science.

The esteem and high regard in which Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, as a man and scientist, was held by his contemporaries is indicated by the many honors extended to him by numerous scientific societies and learned organizations both at home and abroad; in several of these he took an active part for the attainment and advancement of scientific knowledge.—J. M. GREENMAN, *Chicago.*